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FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1918

Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

To the Woman Voter—"Start the Home Fires Burning"

National Woman's Party

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OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

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Notes of the Week

French Women Thank President Wilson

THE French Woman Suffrage Union has replied to the message sent them by President Wilson in this way:

"As we hoped, your opinion on woman suffrage has made a deep impression in France and has exercised a favorable influence on our deputies."

We are glad to hear that the expression of the President's opinion has had so beneficial an effect upon the French deputies. Up to the present it has not had any visible effect on any American Senator. The declarations of the President have not won a single vote in the Senate for the suffrage amendment for the simple reason that he has not used the means at his command to make effective his words.

Women Fly

IN England women are now doing all the different branches of work which go to make up the production of air craft. In some of the factories where nearly all the employees are women the production has been doubled or trebled in the past few months. In Germany women are being used as pilots. This fact was revealed when a German plane was wrecked and the pilot killed.

Woman Suffrage for India

THE Indian Home Rule League has definitely ranged itself on the side of woman suffrage for India. At the last executive committee meeting of the League, held in Poona, the matter came up before the members and the following resolution was passed: "That the Indian Home Rule League interprets the word 'people' used in the Congress League Scheme as meaning women as well as men, and that it supports the recent All-Indian Woman's Deputation in the request they made to the Secretary of State on the subject of the position of women in relation to the coming political reforms." The All-Indian Women's Deputation to the Secretary of State request that when a franchise bill is drawn up, women be recognized as "people," and that it may be worded so as not to disqualify the female sex.

It may be that not only all Europe, but Asia too will win suffrage for women while the Senate of the United States is waiting for what it considers the right time to extend the franchise to American women.

Slackers

LAST week in a "slacker round up" thousands of men were arrested in New York and many detained as prisoners for hours. The United States Senate spent two days in protesting against these outrages, with the result that the President of the United States investigated the matter.

In the Senate Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California, a suffrage State, said in protesting against the raids: "There is in the public mind something like contempt for this body (the Senate) today. This contempt, thinly veiled, is in evidence also in almost every department of the government.

"But there is another day coming . . . when men on this floor with ideals of democracy and passion for liberty will stand here and make the final fight for democracy and the return of our liberties."

Singular to say, Governor Johnson and his fellow Senators protesting so vigorously against the detaining of men for a few hours, make no protest whatever when groups of women protesting for their liberty are detained, not hours but days and under conditions peculiarly unspeakable. Like the President, the body that Governor Johnson thinks should be treated with more respect, believes in democracy for men only.

Trade Union Women Ask Representation

"A RECENT telegram to the President is this:

"The executive board of the National Woman's Trade Union League, in meeting assembled, recognizing the increasing responsibilities resting upon the women workers at this war crisis, urges upon you the appointment of two women to the national war labor board, one of whom shall be a trade unionist."

Virtually every case that comes before the national war labor board involves large numbers of women workers, some involve only women workers. It is to be hoped that the President will take the advice of the Woman's Trade Union League and appoint at least two women to the board of arbitration of labor disputes.

New Jersey Candidates for Suffrage

IN New Jersey there are eight candidates entered in the Senatorial primary fight—four Republican and three Democrats. Of these all have declared in favor of the federal suffrage amendment, except the present incumbent, Senator Baird, and Congressman Gray, who voted against the measure in the House. The statement of the three Democratic candidates and of two Republicans are emphatic for national suffrage now. This is the expression of opinion from the state. The two candidates now office-holders in Washington are reluctant to recognize the demand of their constituents for democracy. If the opposition of Senator Baird persists it may cost him his seat in the Senate.

Married Women Teachers

ABOUT two years ago in New York a fight was waged by a teacher in the public schools to establish her right to retain her position after her marriage. The school board in New York decided that a woman could not be a teacher after she married. In many states a woman teacher automatically looses her position when she marries. But now the District of Columbia school board has to meet a shortage in teachers for the coming year. It has an idea: why not married women? The board is, therefore, trying to recruit teachers from the wives of war workers. Women are volunteering and doubtless the supply will equal the demand. As usual women show an inclination to do what is required of them. Their attitude does not make those who have the power in our state any more willing to give women what they wish unless they are forced by circumstances to act.

English Women Advised Against Disbanding

THE leading editorial of the *Common Cause*, representing the more conservative element of the English suffragists is devoted, in its issue of August 23, to urging women not to disband their organizations now that they have won suffrage.

"The real difference," the article states, "is between those of us who say that equality is not a state of being won once and enjoyed in the happy-ever-after condition of blissful inertia, and our friends who seem to hold the opposite belief. If women were presented with, so to speak, tickets of admission to the highest offices in the State and the administration of the law, to Parliament and to all the educational, professional, scientific, artistic, and other bodies, they would have attained a great measure of justice for themselves as individuals. There would still, however, be no guarantee that the interests of women in general would be adequately represented or kept sufficiently before the nation's attention. . . .

"Women who have time and ability to devote to public life must remember that they are in some sort the trustees or representatives of many other women; and they must ask themselves most carefully whether in joining a mixed body—be it a town council, a trade union, or the executive of a political party—they are doing all in their power to rectify the social and economic grievances from which women suffer. . .

"Just because women have the entry to so many mixed assemblies, societies formed to advance women's interests are the more needed. This is a plea for the continued existence of any committee or society which studies the needs of women and endeavors that these needs shall be fulfilled in the realm of public affairs."

The September 16 Demonstration

An Appeal by the National Woman's Party to the Statue of Lafayette to Plead for Them

By Mrs. Richard Wainwright.

LAFAYETTE, here we are!

We, the women of the United States, denied the liberty which you helped to gain, and for which we have asked in vain for sixty years, turn to you to plead for us.

Speak, Lafayette! dead these hundred years but still living in the hearts of the American people. Speak again to plead for us, like the bronze woman at your feet, condemned like us to a silent appeal. She offers you a sword. Will you not use for us the sword of the spirit, mightier far than the sword she holds out to you.

Will you ask the great leader of democracy to look upon the failure of our beloved country to be in truth the place where everyone is free and equal and entitled to a share in the Government. Let that outstretched hand of yours pointing to the White House, recall to him his words and promises, his trumpet call for all of us, to see that the world is made safe for democracy.

As our army now in France spoke to you there, saying, Here we are to help your country fight for liberty, will you not speak here and now for us, a little band with no army, no power but justice and right, no strength but in our Constitution and in the Declaration of Independence, and win a great victory again in this country by giving us the opportunity we ask to be heard through the Susan B. Anthony Amendment.

Lafayette, here we are!

DEMANDING once more immediate action on the pending suffrage amendment and holding the President of the United States responsible for the present suffrage blockade in the Senate, the great suffrage demonstration to be held this week at Lafayette monument in Lafayette Park, opposite the White House, promises to be an occasion of significance and beauty. Fifteen States and the District of Columbia will be represented in the lines of banner-bearers. Eleven of the women are already voters. The States represented are Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, Texas, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Colorado, California, and the District of Columbia.

This is the first suffrage demonstration to be held since the series held at the same place during the month of August. Five demonstrations were held, all of which were broken up by the police and the women participating arrested. Only the first group of women were, however, "tried." Released after a five day's hunger strike, the September demonstrations were immediately planned. They have been delayed because of the serious condition of many of the imprisoned women who participated in the last demonstrations. Only a few of these women are able to take part in the September demonstrations.

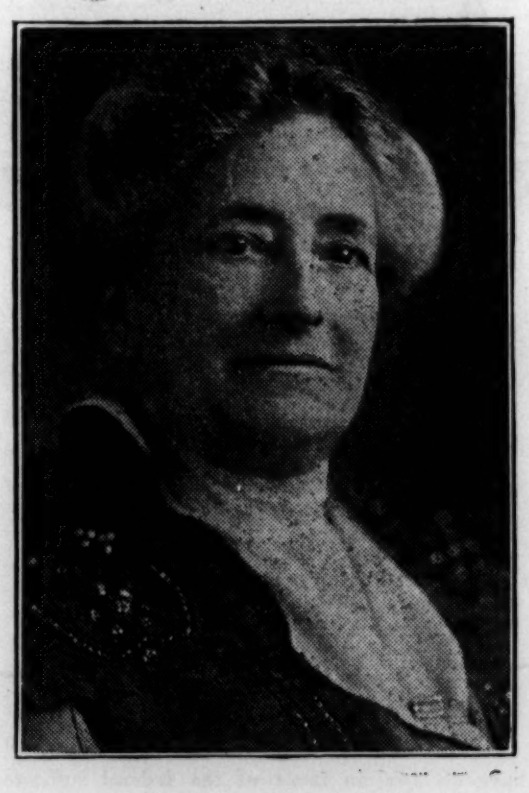
Two curious facts regarding the August persecutions must be emphasized: Although the Government pronounced the suffrage demonstrations illegal, only those taking part in the first demonstrations were held to answer and tried. Second, following the unexpected release of the women from prison, a permit for the September demonstrations was presented to the National Woman's Party, although no request had been made for such a permit.

The demonstration of September 16 will be held in the early evening. At the head of the procession, lighting the way, a tall torch will be carried by Miss Julia Emory, of Baltimore. Mrs. Grace Frost, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, will carry the American flag, following the torch. The only two lettered banners that will be carried in the pageant-like procession will be those familiar throughout the months of picketing before the White House:

"Mr. President, what will you do for woman suffrage?"

"How long must women wait for liberty?"

The latter words were the last spoken by Inez Milholland in the suffrage appeal in Los Angeles. The first will be carried by Elizabeth Kalb, of Houston, Texas; and the second by Miss Katharine Morey, of Brookline, Mass.



Mrs. Richard Wainwright
wife of Rear-Admiral Wainwright

THE appeal to Lafayette will open the protest meeting. This appeal, written by Mrs. Richard Wainwright, the wife of Rear-Admiral Richard Wainwright, is modelled on General Pershing's appeal to Lafayette, recently delivered in France and presenting our armies as a contribution to the world-struggle for liberty. It is interesting to remember, in this connection that Mrs. Pershing, who was the daughter of Senator Warren, of Wyoming, and the wife of General Pershing, was herself an ardent member of the National Woman's Party. This appeal will be read by Miss Berthe Arnold, of Colorado Springs.

Behind Miss Arnold, the flag bearer and principal speakers on the base of the statue of Lafayette, will be massed the hosts of banner-bearers, carrying the tall purple white and gold tri-color of the National Woman's Party. The principal speakers will be Miss Lucy Branham, of Baltimore; Mrs. Bertha Moller, of Minneapolis; Miss Emily Pierson, of Hartford, and Mrs. Benton MacKaye, of the District of Columbia.

Among the banner bearers are:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. Benton MacKaye, Member National Advisory Council, National Woman's Party; Formerly Member State Executive Board Illinois Woman Suffrage Association; sister-in-law of Percy MacKaye.

Dr. Isabel Fowler.

Mrs. A. P. Winston.

CALIFORNIA

Miss Vivian Pierce, San Diego.

COLORADO

Miss Berthe Arnold, Colorado Springs.

CONNECTICUT

Miss Emily Pierson, Hartford.
Miss Clara Peck, Bridgeport.
Mrs. Elizabeth Moss, Bridgeport.
Miss Ruth Richardson, Bridgeport.
Miss Hazel Gardner, Bridgeport.

DELAWARE

Mrs. J. Magee, Wilmington.

MARYLAND

Miss Lucy Branham, Baltimore, winner of Carnegie Hero Medal for heroism for rescuing two from drowning; sister of John Branham, of John Hopkins University, now at the front in France.

Miss Marguerite Rossett, Baltimore, niece of Mr. Joshua Rossett, recently appointed on American mission to Russia.

MASSACHUSETTS

Miss Katharine Morey, Brookline, member of National Advisory Council.

Mrs. Jessica Henderson, Wayland, Chairman of Massachusetts Branch.

Miss Catherine O'Gorman, Brookline.

Miss Ruth Small, Boston.

Mrs. Annie Fraher, Boston.

MINNESOTA

Mrs. Bertha C. Moller, Minneapolis, Secretary Minnesota Branch National Woman's Party; Formerly Organizer Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association; wife of Charles F. Moller, Member Minnesota State Board of Education; niece of Magnus Ericson, Member of the Swedish Parliament.

NEW YORK

Miss Cora Week, New York City.

Miss Ida Bienstock, New York City.

NEW JERSEY

Miss Rose Waks, Paterson.

Miss Elsie Levin, Paterson.

Katherine Morey
One of the Demonstration Leaders

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Grace Frost, Uniontown.

Miss Martha Moore, Philadelphia.

TEXAS

Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, Austin, Chairman Texas Branch National Woman's Party; wife of Prof. Wolff, of the University of Texas, Director of Information, Labor Division of Emergency Fleet.

Miss Elizabeth Kalb, Houston, daughter of Mrs. Begnigna Kalb, President of the Texas Farm Woman's Union; student at the University of Chicago.

VIRGINIA

Miss Maud Jamison, Norfolk, Assistant Treasurer National Woman's Party.

Miss Louise Black, Norfolk.

Mrs. Mary E. Logue, Norfolk.

Mrs. George Pflaster, Bluemont.

WISCONSIN

Miss Sarah James, Oshkosh, Member State Executive Committee, Wisconsin Woman's Party.

Lewiston and Pocatello Protests to Senator Borah

THE protests of the prominent men and women of Idaho against the reactionary suffrage stand of Senator Borah continue to reach him in Washington. From Lewiston, Idaho, last week F. S. Randall, chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee; C. F. Osmers, the Mayor of Lewiston; William Bollinger, Judge of the Probate Court; and P. R. Bervis, President of the Commercial Club, all took it upon themselves to inform Senator Borah that he was not representing the sentiment of the State of Idaho in taking a stand against the national enfranchisement of American women. Other signers of Borah petitions were A. T. Livergood, Deputy Assessor; C. A. Woelflin, Deputy Sheriff; R. M. Wright, County Auditor; Miss Minnie H. Faust, County Superintendent of Schools; Dr. John N. Alley, Dr. Paul W. Johnson, C. E. Linquist, J. E. Nickerson, Republican County Chairman; James E. Babb, Republican State Central Committee member; E. O'Neill; J. M. Bonner; William Thompson; Louis V. Alt and Sam O. Tannahill. The majority of these men are members of the same party as the Senator, and his personal friends. Names such as these represent an official protest in Idaho.

D. W. Davis, of Pocatello, Republican candidate for Governor, has written himself to Borah protesting against his stand, and is asking other prominent politicians of Pocatello and other parts of the State to do the same; he declares that national suffrage is one of the paramount issues of the Idaho fall campaign.

Mrs. Benton MacKaye
Speaker at Demonstration

One protestant against Borah's stand said: "Senator Borah says he does not wish to force suffrage on Southern women. We should demand out here that he stop acting for Southern women and represent the women of Idaho. Senator Borah is out of touch with his own constituents, and should make a trip out here and sense the real feeling in regard to the suffrage issue."

Colorado Endorses the Election Campaign

AT a Conference in Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 4, 1918, attended by the officers of the State Committee, Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, Chairman; Lillian H. Kerr, Vice-Chairman; Caroline E. Spencer, Secretary; Susie H. B. Gray, Treasurer; the following resolution was adopted:

"We heartily endorse the election campaign policy of the National Woman's Party as formulated in Washington and made public September 2, and we will do all in our power to cooperate in the support of this policy."

The Colorado Branch of the Woman's Party has secured pledges of support for the suffrage amendment from all state candidates nominated for any office on the Republican ticket.

It has secured similar pledges of support from all candidates of all parties for the State Legislature in El Paso County, and similar pledges are now being secured from the other counties.

This work is preparatory to ratifying the amendment by the state legislature.

Mrs. J. P. Vollmer, a member of one of the most prominent families in the state, this week offered her home in Lewiston for a series of meetings of the Woman's Party, at which Miss Catherine Flanagan and Miss Margaret Whittemore will be the speakers. Mrs. Vollmer first became interested in the Woman's Party when she heard Dudley Field Malone defend the picket demonstrations at the meeting held in Palm Beach, Florida. Mrs. Vollmer has been asked to join the National Advisory Council of the Woman's Party.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

on the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890 Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

Editor

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The Power of Women

THE long delay in granting justice to women has finally politically educated the women of this nation.

Five years ago a small suffrage group, recognizing the growing political significance of the woman voter in the West, determined to make suffrage a political issue through the menace of those western votes. They were laughed at.

The small group grew to thousands, but they were still laughed at when, without funds or experience, they pitted their strength, through the rallying of the woman voters themselves, against a great and arrogant political party that had brushed aside woman's claims.

This first woman's campaign, of 1914, puny as it was, startled politicians into the realization that woman suffrage was writing itself into the national consciousness and would continue to be a political gadfly until it was settled.

Then the "small group" in 1916 became the National Woman's Party and held a political convention that definitely planned to use the two great political parties to push the suffrage measure through Congress. The young Woman's Party, composed only of single-minded women who put the political liberty of a whole nation first, made woman suffrage for the first time one of the dominating issues of a national political campaign.

Refusing to be turned aside by the War, the National Woman's Party next forced conservative women, politicians of both parties, and finally the President himself, to acknowledge that woman suffrage was a war issue—not a matter to be again set aside until "world-democracy" with women excluded, was settled first.

The National Woman's Party is about to engage in what it is hoped may be its last campaign. It is a campaign made necessary by the President of the United States. The President has rendered lip-service to woman suffrage, but still refuses to jeopardize his strength in the South, by demanding that the tiny group now blocking the enfranchisement of American women in the United States Senate, make good his words and pass the amendment to the Constitution enfranchising women.

The significant fact about the coming woman's campaign in the West against the Party which is blocking suffrage, is that it has brought to its banners conservative women, at last forced to recognize where the opposition really lies.

This week a group of western and southern Democratic women are urging the President to see wisdom—to safeguard Democratic prestige and avoid the dangerously close contest in the fall elections being again complicated by the suffrage issue.

Eleventh-hour political sagacity on the part of the President may yet save the acute suffrage situation, and make the coming campaign of voting women in the West against the Democratic Party needless.

If the President at last insists on Senate action it will be because the National Woman's Party has finally forced the Democratic Party to recognize the power of women.

The Election Campaign Against the Democratic Party

Senator Borah on Alice Paul

SENATOR Borah entered upon a bit of political prophecy that is exceedingly interesting, the more so because it is likely to be verified by events. The Senator believes the candidates themselves will be the issue in 1920, and that neither party will pledge itself to much of anything except that which is already old.

Senator Borah then goes on to say that it has been the custom of the old parties, whenever they had any experimenting to do, to do it after election. Ordinarily, he says, they leave it to small parties or other organizations to try out innovations and determine which enlist popular support. The Abolitionists brought slavery to the attention of the Republican Party, the Populists brought up the money question, the Prohibitionists the liquor question, "and Alice Paul handed the two great parties an amendment to the Constitution of the United States taking suffrage away from the states and told them to pass it. And both parties are now grabbing for it, not on its merits, but as a matter of political expediency."

Whoever knows politics knows this is true. That's the way things are done. The reformer starts something, at first it is ignored and then "booed." Little by little his idea gets ahead. When it has a great mass of public opinion behind it, the powers that be take it up and hail it as an original discovery. The reformer does not care. What he wants is to see the thing done. After it is done, the world gives him credit.—*Gerard, Kansas, New Appeal, September 14, 1918.*

THE National Woman's Party will campaign against the Democratic Party in those suffrage States in which there are senatorial contests, unless the suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been disposed of in the Senate before the fall elections. This was decided at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Woman's Party held at the National Headquarters in Washington on Friday, September 13, 1918.

It was decided to call a conference in Washington at the end of September, to be made up of members of the National Advisory Council, the National Committee of State Chairmen, and all State Executive Committees, to plan the launching of this campaign which will be conducted in seven suffrage States: Oregon, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Kansas, Nevada and Montana.

It is planned to send a "prison special" through these seven States during the month of October as part of this campaign against Democratic candidates to the Senate. Among the women who will speak on this trip are Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John Winters Brannan, of New York; Dr. Caroline Spencer, of Colorado; Miss Vida Milholland, of New York, and Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, of Brookline, Mass.

MRS. Baker is the daughter of the late Colonel Scott, and the wife of Dr. Robert Baker, of the District of Columbia. She has one son, Lieutenant Henry Baker, at the front in France; another son, Lieutenant Scott Baker, in the Navy, and a third son, James Baker, Editor of *The Crimson* at Harvard. Mrs. Baker is herself chairman of the Political Department of the National Woman's Party, and was formerly secretary of the American Highways' Association.

Mrs. Brannan is the daughter of Charles A. Dana, formerly editor of *The New York Sun.* She is the wife of Dr. John Winters Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of New York. Mrs. Brannan is the chairman of the New York Branch of the National Woman's Party. She was formerly treasurer of the Woman's Political Union of New York.

Dr. Spencer is secretary of the Colorado Branch of the Woman's Party. She is a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia.

Miss Milholland is a member of the National Advisory Council of the Woman's Party. She is a sister of Inez Milholland. Miss Vida Milholland led the procession of the suffragists around the White House on March 4, the day of President Wilson's second inauguration.

Mrs. Agnes Morey is a member of the National Advisory Council of the Woman's Party. She was formerly Massachusetts chairman of the Woman's Party. She was a member of the 'Suffrage Special" which went through the West in 1916.

Among the cities which will be visited by the "prison special" will be Colorado Springs, Denver and Pueblo, of Colorado; Reno and Carson City in Nevada; Salem, Eugene, Portland and Pendleton in Oregon; Boise and Pocatello in Idaho; Kansas City, Topeka, Wichita and Hutchinson in Kansas; Cheyenne, Laramie and Casper in Wyoming; Billings, Helena, Butte and Great Falls in Montana. Miss Mary Gertrude Fundall is preparing the itinerary of the "prison special."

The members of the "prison special" will wear prison dresses similar to those which they wore at the Occoquan workhouse, in order to make more graphic their statement of the treatment accorded suffragists by this Administration.

ORGANIZERS will leave for the West to prepare for the election campaign, shortly after the suffrage demonstration in Washington on September 16. Among the organizers who will take part in the campaign are the following:

Miss Margaret Whittemore, Detroit, Michigan; Miss Anita Pollitzer, Charleston, South Carolina; Miss Katherine Flanagan, Hartford, Connecticut; Miss Lucy Branham, Baltimore, Maryland; Miss Elsie Hill, Norwalk, Connecticut; Mrs. Bertha Moller, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Miss Iris Calderhead, Wichita, Kansas; Miss Clara Louise Rowe, Syracuse, New York; Mrs. Louise Garnett, Salt Lake City, Utah; Miss Alice Henkle, Chicago Illinois; Miss Vivian Pierce, San Diego, California; Miss Doris Stevens, Omaha, Nebraska; Miss Betty Gram, Portland, Oregon; Miss Julia Emory, Baltimore, Maryland.

SOME of these organizers are already at work in the West, preparing for the campaign.

Among them are Miss Iris Calderhead, who is now in Colorado; and Miss Catherine Flanagan and Miss Margaret Whittemore, who are stationed in Idaho.

IT is significant that on the very day of the September 16 Demonstration, according to a press bulletin issued by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, President Wilson consented to see a group of Southern and Western Democratic women. This deputation of women, led by Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, President of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association, claims that enough votes have recently been turned in the Senate because of the active protests of the women of the South and West, to put through the federal suffrage amendment.

These women, it is said, are interceding with the President to urge that the vote be pushed as a Democratic measure. They will point to the Republican record on the floor and in caucus, and urge that the Democrats catch up with the Republicans before it is too late.

IN some of the Western States, points out this warning bulletin, the contest this fall will be extremely close, and the Democratic Supremacy in Congress may rest on the political capital which can be made of the party attitude toward the federal suffrage amendment.

On the President's treatment of suffrage at this time may rest the fate of the Democratic Party in the Sixty-sixth Congress. However politely, the federal suffrage amendment is very definitely being "put up to" the President himself by his conservative supporters as well as by the more "militant."

An Impression of a Suffrage Tea Room

By Frederick O'Brien

(From the Dublin World Review)

PUBLIC eating in the American capital becomes more difficult and expensive with the increasing influx of people for the government war work. At the cheaper places one sees queues inside and outside, and in the more expensive cafes tables are bid high for at regular meal hours and after theatres.

Government itself through its various departments ameliorates the eating problem by conduct of diningrooms for employes, but not to a degree appreciable in the large, nor does it touch the evening meal; and in few cases, breakfast. The less paid men and women look under-nourished. Especially the women in their twenties and girls in their teens who come from the West where food is still comparatively cheap, soon lose their roundness and assume a Cassian frame. They have enough to eat but the hasty dispatch or the crowded and unpleasant surroundings of the intake, seem to subtract the gracious concavity usually consequent upon ample sustenance.

For the rich gourmet there is still the cordon bleu, the waiter as agent provateur, and the procession of plates, but to the person of average income and simple tastes, yet who delights in a heartening and beautiful atmosphere, the search is difficult.

I have one resource which has not failed me since its recent discovery. It is a tea room or restaurant on the premises of the National Woman's Party headquarters at 14 Jackson Place northwest, opposite a charming park, and quite near the White House, the residence of the President of the United States.

THE tea room was formerly a mews or dwelling place for horses in the equine age, later a billiard room, and now has been turned by a suffragist wand into a salle-a-manger of distinction uncommon in Washington, and yet without bizarrerie or strain. An oblong chamber still with the huge doors through which once entered and left the steeds of yesterday, and with the stairway up and down which once slid the fodder of the bangtails, holds about sixty persons.

The walls are done in black and yellow, with barbaric chintz curtains. The light falls through soft yellow lanterns, and the ebony tables are bare of cloth. The whole effect, though, is not one of severity but of a catholic freedom from trammels of linen and unnecessary ware, that the soul may be refreshed while the metabolic processes of the body are encouraged by sight and good courses.

The waitresses are daughters of Ham, with soft voices and deft hands, who minister to all with quick response and chocolate-cream smiles, but beyond them all, most often unseen but ever watchful, is Alice Paul, chiefess of the National Woman's Party and godmother of the tea room. Aiding her are a half dozen young women, volunteers in the suffrage cause from all the compass points. Orators some, organizers others, intense arguers for political equality, nothing loth to make plain the facts and figures of their denial of rights, adorning and illuminating the room by their bright talk and laughter, all of them spring into the breach on the slightest default on the part of the domestics. To carry off a tray of dishes, to take the orders of a half dozen guests, or even to fetch on the provender, are to them but part of their chosen task of service to their fellows. These humble things are done by them with no shrug of superiority nor with amateurish sloth, but as smartly and as willingly as if they were handmaids in the halls of Epicurus.

"ALICE Paul never asks any of us to do what she does not do," said the cashier.

Faith, she has but to give me a long glance from her gray eyes and a smile from her adorable mouth, to make me pot-wrestler in ordinary on weekdays and holidays. I have seen her slip from a deux-a-deux chat with a cabinet minister to wait on a tired, old doctor, take the order into the kitchen, and return to her seat, with the thread of conversation still on her lips.

And I have seen another suffragist placing the tools of cultivated eating upon the board as she casually mentioned to a labor leader that she had "done sixty days" in the Washington jail for standing firm at a public suffrage meeting on the streets when police had commanded dispersal.

These women are the real Americans of forward opinion and action, and to meet them in their tea room, to see how well they meet the need for a good and low-price lunch and dining place, it is to realize that it is their kind that has made America the savior of liberty in the world war.

ONE can almost always find a seat, for the patronage is limited to persons of discretion. Especially attractive the room and all in it must be to the army and navy, for juniors and seniors in both branches are there at every meal, and often they sigh for what they will miss when they go abroad.

It is a distance from two meals of excellent food in interesting surroundings, to victory against the Hun, but it is the efficient spirit shown by the National Woman's Party in providing at the cost of much labor and care this oasis in a desert of poor fare that will wrest peace from the struggle in Europe, and will bring an affirmative answer to the demand bannered on the oriole walls of their tea room, "We demand an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women."

The Bequest of Miss Jessie Anthony, the Cousin of Susan B. Anthony

ALICE Paul, chairman of the National Woman's Party, today received notice that the sum of fifteen hundred dollars had been bequeathed to her by Jessie Anthony, cousin of Susan B. Anthony, "to further the passage of the federal suffrage amendment."

Miss Jessie Anthony, who died recently at her home in Glendale, California, has been a member of the Woman's Party since its organization. She expressed the opinion, emphasized by the gift in her will, that the Woman's Party in advocating suffrage by the federal amendment and in holding the party in power responsible for the passage of the amendment, was following the policy advocated by the great pioneer suffrage leader. She based this opinion, which is borne out in the published works of Susan B. Anthony, on her personal knowledge of her cousin's views.

In February, 1884, Miss Anthony said in addressing committees of Congress:

"You ask why we do not go to our several states to secure this right? I answer, it takes all too many of us women from our homes and from the works of charity and education in our respective localities, even to come to Washington, session after session. But when you insist that we shall beg at the feet of each individual voter of every one of the states, native and foreign, learned and ignorant, you doom us to incalculable hardships and sacrifices and to most exasperating insults and humiliations. You surely will not compel us to await the enlightenment of all the freed men of this nation and the newly-made voters from the monarchical governments of the old world."

"My view of our true position is to hold ourselves as a balance of power, 'to give aid and comfort' as *The Springfield Republican* says, to the party which shall inscribe on its banners 'Freedom to woman.' While I do not pray for anybody or any part to commit outrages, still I do pray earnestly and constantly, for some terrible shock to startle the women of this nation into a self respect which will force them to break their yoke of bondage, and give them faith in themselves, which will make them proclaim their allegiance to WOMEN FIRST."

In commenting on the gift, Miss Paul said: "This money from the cousin and friend of Miss Anthony means more to us than the actual value of the dollars. It is a contribution of strength and courage in this long struggle for justice."

The Almost Forgotten Woman Vote

By Frederick J. Haskin

SEVERAL times of late a very orderly little drama has been enacted in Lafayette Park, this city, without attracting much more attention than a dog fight. It always proceeded thus:

A group of well-dressed women parades solemnly across the park and stops before a statue. One of them ascends the pedestal and assumes an oratorical attitude.

A group of blue-coated policemen with equal solemnity and dignity has approached from another direction, and now surrounds the feminine group like a respectful audience. The lady on the pedestal clears her throat and says:

"We protest . . . "

A red-headed police sergeant pushes to her side and lifts his cap politely.

"Have you permission to speak, madam?" he inquires.

"No."

"Then we must ask you to stop."

"I refuse," says the speaker quietly. "We protest . . . "

"Men," says the sergeant in a bored tone, "place these ladies under arrest." He always says "ladies." The ladies are then conducted to jail.

The interest of this almost formal proceeding lies in the fact that it is a militant demonstration in favor of national woman suffrage, which is now on the eve of a decision. How completely the country is absorbed in the war is shown by the fact that even a fairly careful newspaper reader may scarcely be aware of this fact.

When the new and complex draft regulations sponsored by the war department have been disposed of, and when, one way or the other, a decision has been effected regarding prohibition, it is likely that the national woman suffrage amendment will again be brought before the Senate. According to canvasses made both by party politicians and suffrage leaders there is little likelihood that the amendment will be defeated if it comes to a direct vote. Yet—as was the case at its former presentation—opponents of the amendment may succeed by filibuster in having it tabled until the present Congress adjourns.

THE close of a summer preceding a Congressional election is a trying time for senators, representatives, and indeed politicians of any sort. They are disposed to step carefully around many delicate issues and to warily dodge legislation which may have a doubtful reason of political capital. "Safety first," says the congressman, awaking with the first breath of autumn, and transferring his thoughts from the constitution to the constituency.

Now, it may very well be questioned whether the country is really for woman suffrage at all. It cannot be doubted though, that the world is for it. Since war began more than 40,000,000 women in Russia, Denmark, England and Iceland have been enfranchised, and agitation for the vote has reached the women of such obscure countries as Korea and India. But we of America are at once the most liberal and most reactionary people of the globe, and in this particular instance there is no telling in which direction the wind is blowing. Certainly President Wilson's reversal of his attitude regarding the federal amendment carried with it quite a deal of favorable sentiment on the part of the American people. But there is a disposition in some quarters—and this is true of the Capitol—to wonder if the President were speaking ex cathedra when he said in his letter to Senator Shields:

"I . . . beg very earnestly that you will . . . lend your aid in clearing away the difficulties which will beset us if the amendment is not adopted."

In his letter to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of the National American Woman Suffrage Association the President was a little more direct. "It is high time," he wrote, "that our gratitude (to women) should be acknowledged."

The question of suffrage will never be made a party issue again. In the conventions of 1916 both sides adopted a suffrage plank, phrased with sufficient ambiguity to permit of both strict and loose construction. Both Republican and Democratic national committees have declared in favor of it, and, of late, few of the rank and file of either have given voice to decided opposition.

It may be that an indication of sentiment in this country can be determined from the ways in which various states have aligned themselves for or against woman suffrage.

TWELVE states of the Union have granted full suffrage to women. These are: Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, California, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona, Kansas and New York. Seven states have granted to their women citizens a partial suffrage. These are: Illinois, North Dakota, Arkansas, Nebraska, Michigan, Rhode Island and Vermont.

In ten states woman suffrage, when presented through petition or referendum, has been defeated, viz.: Iowa, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Tennessee and Massachusetts.

On January 10 of this year—forty years after the first introduction by Senator Sargent—the House of Representatives passed the suffrage amendment. On June 27 a vote on the amendment in the Senate was blocked by a filibuster conducted by several leading Democrats. Immediately after, at the urge of the Administration, the attention of Congress was diverted to the passage of the wire control bill, and the Senate recessed without taking action on either prohibition or suffrage.

Radical agitation for the franchise was begun early last year by members of the National Woman's Party, who from January until November maintained pickets in front of the White House. The arrest of some 200 of these women and the imprisonment of 90 of them is a well-known story.

On August 6 the agitation was renewed with the demonstration at the foot of Lafayette statue opposite the White House.—*The Tacoma (Washington) Ledger, August 29, 1918.*

A Feminist Portrait

By Buckner Kirk

ELAINE has golden hair, a pale clear gold,
Bound smooth and very close about her head,
Thick yellow lashes shade her grey-green eyes
That wrinkle into crows-feet at the corners;
Her hands are white and rather strong and slim.
Slim hands and golden hair! Faith, it might be a fairy princess.
Not at all. A twentieth century college graduate,
A competent, efficient business woman—
Dressed simply as a little country maid,
For this warm summer evening.
Her soft white frock has tucks and ruffles and a broad pink sash;
A leghorn hat, bedecked with flowers and quaintly poked—
But quite the latest fashion—
Lies nearby her on a chair, for soon Elaine,
Is going out awalking with a nice young man,
A captain in the Aviation Corps.
Meanwhile she smokes a cigarette and talks;
Of hurdy-gurdies and what fun 'twould be
To trundle one about the streets of evenings;
Then—wistfully—of babies and how much she'd like one of her own,
And finally of books and clothes, and which she'll choose to take
Away with her tomorrow, for Elaine
Has got to go to jail.
She is a suffragette.

Comments of the Press

Nauseating Tactics

NO matter how one may regret the Woman's Party, suffragists' demonstration at Washington, a feeling of honest nausea is engendered by reading of the harsh discipline to which the hunger-strikers are subjected in the District of Columbia jail. Their crime is that they protested in the open against the unwarranted delay in the Senate over the federal amendment. For this grave breach they are arrested and jailed by a government which is now sending the sons and husbands and brothers of many of these suffragists to their death fighting for the maintenance of self-government by the people, while we are denying that self-government to one-half of the people of America. It would be ridiculous were it not a crying shame.—*Richmond (Va.) Journal, August 20, 1918.*

Judge Lindsay Again Protests

OPPOSITION to woman suffrage is tantamount to pro-Germanism, in the opinion of Judge Ben Lindsay, who, in an interview with *The Journal* last night thundered his disapproval of the prejudices and traditions that are causing United States Senators to block the suffrage measure.

This is what the distinguished jurist and father of the juvenile court system said:

"When I returned from Europe the first of the month I was surprised to learn there was the slightest question of the passage of the suffrage amendment, after seeing the heroic and magnificent work of the women in Europe and knowing that even the old conservative house of lords had voted overwhelmingly in favor of suffrage. I felt almost ashamed to think our country of all countries now fighting for democracy, with the women doing their full duty, should hesitate to do for them what the kingdom of England has done.

"The denial of suffrage to our women by a Democratic Senate will justly give the pro-German agitators prolific soil in which to plant their poison propaganda of sneers against our pretenses of fighting for democracy. It will hearten the defeatist element in Europe who mockingly inquire if it is really possible to get democracy in Germany and the United States.

"The men who are standing in the way of the suffrage amendment are standing in the way of winning the war; they are standing in the way of the consummation of those ideals for which we are fighting and they make our pretensions merely pretenses. The time is past, especially after what has happened in this war, when there is any good excuse to hold up a great item of real democracy as the woman suffrage amendment.

"I was born in the South and I have many of the instincts of the Southerner, but I would be ashamed to acknowledge that there was any question of tradition, or race, or color confined to any section of the country that would control me in granting simple justice to the womanhood of this nation. The Southern Senators opposing suffrage are standing in their own light. They are standing in the way of progress and the realization of the principles for which we are at war.

"They are aiding pro-German propaganda and playing into the hands of the enemies of the republic, of democracy, and they are proving themselves as stupid as they are mossback and behind the times. Their children will live to be ashamed of them."—*Dayton Journal, August 31, 1918.*

Women Should Show They Are "Worthy"

THE current number of THE SUFFRAGIST, official publication of the National Woman's Party, has a cartoon on its cover. At first glance it seems to represent a scene in darkest Russia. Closer inspection shows that it pictures a policeman slugging a poor, defenseless woman who is bent under his blows, yet still clings to her suffrage banner. This picture is intended to represent conditions in Washington, where suffragists were arrested for demonstrations in front of the White House.

THE SUFFRAGIST is given over largely to accounts of these arrests, the experiences of the women in jail, how they forced their release, how they went on a hunger strike, etc. Thousands of women suffragists throughout the country do not sympathize with these enthusiasts. In the face of protests, of advice, of good counsel, they made a demonstration that they must have known would result in their arrest. They were taken to court where they were guilty of contempt, yet the court merely fined them for holding a demonstration without a permit. They refused to pay their fines and were sent to jail.

The best minds among the women who really do things for the suffrage cause are opposed to the theatrical methods adopted to attract attention. Women in this country are going to get the ballot. They may not get it tomorrow or next day, but they will get it. Pending that time they should show that they are worthy of the new responsibilities that suffrage will impose upon them.—*Indianapolis News, September 7, 1918.*

Action on Suffrage Necessary

THE Journal believes that the time has come when for the better preservation of democratic morale and the clearer enunciation of democratic principles internationally, the adoption of equal suffrage is a logical necessity. In the making up of the opinion of a democracy no valuable element should go unrepresented. Do women possess a status which entitles them to poltical consideration? Our answer is that from every standpoint, and especially from the industrial standpoint, they constitute an interest which is active and responsible in our national life. Their part in the winning of the war for democracy will be one to fill every American with pride. Can we, then, longer deny to them their right of participation in that democracy of which they are so real, so valuable, and yet, politically, so inarticulate a factor?—*Milwaukee Journal, Aug. 14, 1918.*

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List of Contributions from Sept. 4, through September 11, 1918

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Per Mrs. Kent's Committee:	
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Mrs. Charles E. Miller	1.00
Mrs. Gertrude M. Cook	5.00
Membership Fees	6.25
Total collected by National Headquarters	1,612.60
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	348,461.07
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CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

***Circulation Manager*, Miss Therese Olzendam**

PERSONS SECURING SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE SUFFRAGIST AUGUST 21-SEPTEMBER 11, 1918

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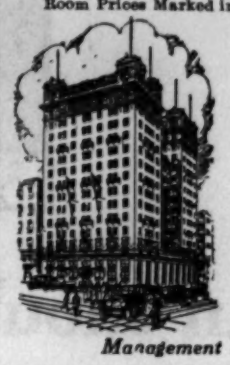
National Headquarters Office	3
Minnesota Branch	2
Miss Iris Calderhead	4
Mrs. W. H. Wilder	1
Miss B. L. Arnold	2
South Dakota Branch	1
Wisconsin Branch	1
New York Branch	1
Mrs. Mary D. Brite and Mrs. Twitchell	7
Phebe P. Scott	1
Ellen Winsor	2
Nettie A. Blasing	1
Grace G. Kempter	1
Alice Paul	1
Lucy Branham	6
Ohio Branch	1
Betty Gram	1
Total	63

Room Prices Marked in Plain Figures in the Room



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